The Saturday Evening Post.

VOLUME I. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16, 1822. NUMBER 33.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

An Effort at Reconciliation.

TO WILLIAM.

My friend! I feel compell'd to ask,
Why wears your brow that angry mask?
Why such pernicious feelings, find
A place in your ingenuous mind?

Alas! the weed too often grows
Beside the sweetly fragrant rose—
Impious twines around the shoot,
And plants its poison at the root.

But shall that heart which God has giv'n,
Be by ungodly passions riv'n?
Shall Nature's laws be so transgress'd,
As plant a sting in friendship's breast?

Forbear, forbear! let anger cease,
And let us rather cherish peace—
For sure your mind no joy can share
While such unkindness rankles there.

Then let our yielding hearts once more
Our former fellowship restore—
Each future disagreement quell,
And henceforth in affection dwell.

ALFRED.

THE FEMALE AUCTIONEER.

Who'll buy a heart? young Harriet cries;
Harriet, the blooming and the fair—
Whose lovely form and dove-like eyes,
Can banish grief and soothe despair.

Come, bid—my heart is up for sale;
Will no one bid!—pray, sirs, consider,
'Tis sound, and kind, and fond and hale,
And a great bargain to the bidder.

"I'll bid,"—says Cripus—"I will pay
A thousand eagles promptly told;
That is no bid, sir—let me say—
A faithful heart's not bought with gold.

"I'll bid with marriage faith—and plight
A heart," says Frank, "with love o'erflowing!"
"Aye! *here's a bid that's something like;*
And now my heart is—going—going."

ORIGIN OF OLD BACHELORS.

Dame Nature one day, in a comical mood,
While mixing the mould to make man,
Paus'd in a thought as the mixture she view'd,
To alter a little her plan—
For children she knew were much given to rove,
So tempering the clay with much art,
She sparingly threw in the soft seeds of love,
That usually spring round the heart!
But she quickly repented!—too late it is true—
For a rusty old Bachelor stood forth to view!
Yes, an old Bachelor,
A rusty old Bachelor!
What's an old Bachelor like!
A tree without a branch—
A Buck without a haunch—
A knife without a fork—
A bottle without a cork—
A key without a lock—
A wig without a block—
Thus you see, my good friends, what a whimsical creature,
Was form'd in a freak, by old Madam Nature.

The world ever has been tear'd with such creatures,
Well known by their stiff formal strut,
Their downcast looks, crabb'd vinegar features,
And dregs of true Bachelor cut;
The glist'ring of beauty can't warm this cold clay,
Dodg'd by maid, widow and wife—
In a kind of a stupor the day passes away,
Of these blanks in the lottery of life,
Thus curtail'd of pleasure, a stranger to love,
The rusty old Batchelor is destin'd to rove;
Yes the old Bachelor,
The rusty old Bachelor!
What's an old Bachelor like?
A ship without a sail—
A cat without a tail—
A cellar without the wine O—
A purse without the rhino—
A watch without a chain—
A skull without a brain—
Thus you see, my dear friends, what a whimsical creature,
Was form'd in a frolic by old Madam Nature.

Now mark if the sexes in numbers agree,
As some of our Philosophers think,
Full many a damsel's soft heart I foresee,
At this part of my story will sink—
As two wives at once men are never allow'd,
Unless their suit our Congress aids,
And as Bachelor's stupid, our streets daily crowd,
It follows there must be many old maids—
Thus we get from the smoke greatly into the smother,
For one evil treads fastly on the heels of another;
O fye on all Bachelors—
All flinty hearted Batchelors—
What's an old Bachelor like?
A bell without a clapper—
A door without a rapper—
A drum without a fife—
A butcher without a knife—
A sun without a moon—
A dish without a spoon—
Thus you see, my good friends, what a whimsical creature,
Was form'd in a frolic by old Madam Nature.

Moral and Religious.

Though this earth were to be burned up, though the trumpet of its dissolution were sounded, though yon sky were to pass away as a scroll, and every visible glory, which the finger of Divinity has inscribed on it, were to be put out forever—an event so awful to us, and to every world in our vicinity, by which so many suns would be extinguished, and so many varied scenes of life and of population would rush into forgetfulness—what is it in the high scale of the Almighty's workmanship? A mere shred, which, though scattered into nothing, would leave the universe of God one entire scene of greatness and of majesty. Though this earth, and these heavens, were to disappear, there are other worlds, which roll afar, the light of other suns shines upon them; and the sky which mantles them, is garnished with other stars. Is it presumption to say, that the moral world extends to these distant and unknown regions—that they are occupied with people—that the charities of home and of neighborhood flourish there—that the praises of God are there lifted up, and his goodness rejoiced in—that piety has its temples and its offerings—and the richness of the divine attributes is there felt and admired by intelligent worshippers!

And what is this world in the immensity which teems with it—and what are they who occupy it?—The universe at large would suffer as little, in its splendor and variety, by the destruction of our planet, as the verdure and sublime magnitude of a forest would suffer by the fall of a single leaf. The leaf quivers on the branch which supports it. It lies at the mercy of the slightest accident. A breath of wind tears it from its stem, and it lights on the stream of water which passes underneath. In a moment of time, the life which we know, by the microscope, it teems with, is extinguished; and an occurrence so insignificant in the eye of man, and on the scale of his observation, carries in it, to the myriads which people this leaf, an event as terrible and as decisive as the destruction of a world. Now, on the grand scale of the universe, we, the occupiers of this ball, which performs its little round among the suns and systems that astronomy has unfolded—we may feel the same littleness, and the same insecurity. We differ from the leaf only in this circumstance, that it would require the operations of greater elements to destroy us. But these elements exist. The fire which rages within may lift its devouring energy to the surface of our planet, and transform it into one wide and wasting volcano. The sudden formation of elastic matter in the bowels of the earth—and it lies within the agency of known substances to accomplish this—may explode it into fragments. The exhalation of noxious air from below, may impart a virulence to the air that is around us; it may affect the delicate proportion of its ingredients, and the whole of animated nature may wither and die under the malignity of a tainted atmosphere. A blazing comet may pass this fated planet in its orbit, and realize the terrors which superstition has conceived of it. We cannot anticipate with precision the consequences of an event which every astronomer must know to lie within the limits of chance and probability. It may hurry our globe towards the sun—or drag it to the outer regions of the planetary system—or give it a new axis of revolution—the effect of which I shall simply announce, without explaining, would be to change the place of the ocean, and to bring another mighty flood upon our islands and continents. These are changes which may happen in a single instant of time, and against which nothing known in the present system of things provides us with any security. They might not annihilate the earth, but they would unpeople it; and we who tread its surface with such firm and assured footsteps, are at the mercy of devouring elements, which, if let loose upon us by the hand of the Almighty, would spread solitude, and silence, and death, over the dominions of the world.

Now, it is this littleness, and this insecurity, which makes the protection of the Almighty so dear to us, and brings with such emphasis, to every pious bosom, the holy lesson of humility and gratitude. The God who sittest above, and presides in high authority over all worlds, is mindful of man; and, though at this moment, his energy is felt in the remotest provinces of creation, we may feel the same security in his providence, as if we were the objects of his undivided care. It is not for us to bring our minds up to this mysterious agency. But such is the incomprehensible fact, that the same Being, whose eye is abroad over the whole universe, gives vegetation to every blade of grass, and motion to every particle of blood which circulates through the veins of the minutest animal; that, though his mind takes into its comprehensive grasp immensity, and all its wonders, I am as much known to him as if I were the single object of his attention; that he marks all my thoughts; that he gives birth to every feeling and every movement within me; and that, with an exercise of power which I can neither describe nor comprehend, the same God who sits in the highest heaven, and reigns over the glories of the firmament, is at my right hand, to give me every breath which I draw, and every comfort which I enjoy.—CHALMERS.

HANNAH MORE.

Extract of a letter from this excellent lady, now in her 81st year, dated at her residence,
Barley Woods, Somersetshire, England,
Aug. 8, 1821.

"While your very interesting friends Mr. and Mrs. *****, are gone down stairs, I seize a few moments to thank you for your kind letters. The state of my health, which has confined me to my bed-chamber, and partly to my bed, for a year and a half, must have made me appear very unworthy of the kind and flattering testimonies of regard which I frequently receive from many inhabitants of the United States; persons truly estimable both for their talents and piety. I am happy to be enabled to address a few lines to *you* with my own hand, after being obliged to use that of a friend to many of my correspondents.

"I rejoice with you in the progress your country, as well as ours, is making by the zeal and energy with which so many admirable institutions are carried on, in both hemispheres. The peculiar grace and blessing of God accompanies the labours of those holy men, who have devoted themselves to the great cause of carrying Christianity to every part of the globe: and it is pleasant to observe that we have this conviction of their sincerity, that difference of opinion in other matters does not impede their union in promoting the glory of the Redeemer, and improving the spiritual condition of their less enlightened fellow creatures."

THE PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

A letter from a gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to England, contains the following interesting observations: "The Rev. Rowland Hill is still an active and useful member of the London Missionary, and other Societies. At the advanced age of seventy-six, he continues to preach with considerable vigour. Surry Chapel, where he has long laboured, is not less crowded than formerly. This spacious house of worship holds about five thousand people, and is generally well filled.—Mr. Hill retains something of that eccentricity for which he has long been celebrated. Many foolish stories, however, have been told respecting him, which are utterly false. Few among his coevals have attained a higher character for piety; and but very few have equalled him in deeds of charity. He told me, he had preached last summer, as frequently as he had ever done the intervening spring that season in the country, preaching in different places.—With Mr. Burder, author of the Village Sermons, I spent some very pleasant minutes at different times. Nothing, that I saw in England, interested my feelings more than the attention of sailors to religion. This long neglected class of men have, of late years, been the objects of special attention by the British and Foreign Seamen's Friend Society. Nor have their labours been in vain. A very considerable number of seamen, once bold blasphemers, have now become the disciples of the Redeemer. I preached to some large, attentive, and solemn audiences; particularly in Surry Chapel; but to none with so much pleasure as to those composed of sailors in the Floating Chapel and other places. To see the tear of penitence trickling down the face of weather-beaten sailors, was a sight novel and interesting. Among the wonders of the day, sailors' prayer meetings may have a place."

ON THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

Without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears;
Without the smile from partial beauty won,
Oh! what were man?—A world without a sun.

* * * * * * *

The world was sad, the Garden wild,
And Man the hermit sigh'd, 'till Woman smil'd.

That the influence of the fair gives a bias to the moral conduct of our sex is an axiom that has stood the test of ages. Women, conscious of their natural imbecility to govern men by dint of force, soon found out a more gentle way of subduing them. By captivating their minds and securing their hearts, they gained that ascendancy over them, which has been attended with the happiest consequences, and which never can be lost but in an age of the greatest depravity. As long as beauty can charm, or virtue endear, shall the influence of women last; since nothing but an universal degeneracy among men can possibly suppress it.—Such a degeneracy, what a fatality must attend! For when the love of woman is excluded the breast of man what baneful passions will he not substitute in its place! Against such an unwished for period how justly does the sage philosopher (Rosseau) exclaim: "Woe be to the age wherein women lose their influence, and their judgments are disregarded by men! It is the last stage of depravity. All civilized people have paid due regard to women. Reflect on Sparta—reflect on Germany—reflect on Rome; Rome the seat of glory and virtue, if ever they had place on earth. It was there that women honored the exploits of the renowned Generals; that they publicly wept over the fathers of their country; that their vows or lamentations were held sacred as the most solemn judgments of the Republic. All the grand evolutions were brought about by women: Through a woman Rome obtained liberty; through a woman the Plebians acquired the Consulship; a woman put an end to the tyranny of the Decemvirs; by means of women, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged and victorious outlaw."—Hence, may men learn the due value of women, whose influence when extended to the heart, inspires it with the most heroic virtue. Hence may they see the necessity of prizing those women whom it is their interest to esteem. And ye, O sons of Columbia! whose generous breasts can best feel the force of love and beauty, be it your peculiar province to justify the fair daughters of virtue, and may their smiles be your sweet reward.

FAULT FINDERS

If "no man can serve two masters" what is to be done by the editor of a newspaper, who is plagued with as many dictators as he has readers? He needs more patience than Job, and more fortitude than Shadrach, Meschach and Abednego. No two of his sovereigns can agree what sort of a mandate to issue, and yet all stand ready to launch their tiny thunderbolts, if even their very wishes are not anticipated. No extreme of exertion, nor integrity of intention can prevent our critical directors from keeping up a buz of disapprobation as constant as the roar of the water-fall in our vicinity. We shall relate some of our *experiences* under this sort of denomination, which, if they have not all happened *exactly* as set down, would we believe actually come to pass if our multitude of masters were to act as they feel and speak as they think.

Will Wildfire is as brisk a booby as ever broke bread; and inordinately fond of quizzing and boring his unhappy auditors with his coarse attempts at raillery, always backed by a horse-laugh of his own. Will, the other day, broke into our apartment, and slapping us on the shoulder, with a hand as heavy as a beetle, vociferated—"How now, Mr. Longface? Do you know you ought to be —— for publishing so many long winded articles about religion and morality?—Leave preaching to the parson.—Who made you regulator of public morals and trumpeter for the church militant? A column of blank paper would be worth something, but a newspaper sermon, as long as the moral law, is the greatest bore in creation" Will was going to be profane as well as saucy, when perceiving us about to lend him a foot to help him out doors, he took timely leave of absence.

We were scarcely rid of Will when ance. "I did expect, (quoth the Deacon) from some promises you made, when you began your paper, that it was to be a religious publication—instead of that not even your "moral department" is always devoted to divine things. Your anecdotes, and other light articles savour exceedingly of the vanities of this world, and excites that merriment and laughter which is very improper in frail mortals who must render account for every idle word. The chief business of man in this world is to prepare for a better, and not only every thought, word and action, but every paragraph in a newspaper should tend to edification and growth in grace. We succeeded in pacifying the good Deacon, by assuring him that a portion of the paper should be, as it generally had been, appropriated to moral and religious subjects—but that he could no better insist upon a newspaper's being exclusively devoted to religious topics, than he could require men in this world to be always employed in acts of devotion. That as respects the levity of which he complained, we conceived that innocent mirth was not incompatible with religion "pure and undefiled." That even ridicule and laughter might be employed to useful purposes; for Elijah ridiculed false prophets. David danced before the ark, and Solomon said "a merry heart doeth good like medicine."

The next fault finder was neighbour Sourcrout, who blazed away at us for meddling with political subjects. "Let me tell you, Mr. Pepperbrains, you had better let politics alone, and not always be paddling in hot water, or you will get yourself into a hobble I guess. It is not long since you attacked general Jackson, and you sometimes shoot your pop-guns at Congress? The very essence of republicanism is to follow your file leaders thro' thick and thin, and stick to our republican administration right or wrong. At the rate you go on you will get your head broke, besides losing all your subscribers!"

We told Mr. Sourcrout, that we had a *right* guaranteed by the constitution to give our opinion upon public men and measures, and this right it was our duty to exercise. Mr. Vinegar-visage turning on his heel, and muttering anathemas marched away to our book-keeper, and ordered his name erased from the list of subscribers.

The next assailant that opened upon us was Jeremy Rattlehead, Jr. Esq. a young gentleman whose skull seems to have been cracked by injudicious attempts to stuff it with more literature than there was room to stow away. "How are you *dilectissime!* Why your paper is getting to be as dull as the prælections of a Dutch commentator, on the works of some musty old puddle-pated historian! Burnish your intellect—Brush up your faculties—Put your brains in requisition—Give us now and then a spice of your best attics—*Multum in Parvo*—Iliads in a nutshell—Pithy paragraphs, teaming with high matter, and carrying stings in their tails like so many flying dragons. Tackle your Pegasus and drive him rough shod over the necks of the fools of fashion. Don't you know what Burns says, "a man was made to—*grin!*" Come out like an Irish rebellion. Let the shafts of your satire fly as thick as the hail-stones, which covered the ground in dog-days. Get laughers on your side, and you'll make yourself an emperor, even in our free government."

We were forced to bend a little before his torrent of eloquence. But when it had subsided, we replied that an editor, by attempting to appear very learned, is more apt to puzzle than instruct a majority of his readers. That wit is a dangerous weapon; and even its most successful use is attended with the hazard of destroying the dignity of the person who wields it. That it was prudent in general, to imitate the conduct of Butler's Hero, who,

"Although we grant he had much wit,
Was very shy of using it,
And being loth to wear it out,
He rarely carried it about,
Except on Holydays or so,
As men their best apparel do."

That latter poet has declared that a man of sense will

"Draw his wit as seldom as his sword"

That abortive efforts to be witty were eminently ridiculous, and made one seem to be a greater fool than nature intended him for.—That even genuine wit, appearing out of time and place, made a fool of its author; and that newspaper topics rarely furnished materials proper for wit to work upon. Finally we told him that by endeavoring to adapt our paper to his "whim-whams and opinions," we should doubtless offend every man of sense in the community.

In addition to the above mentioned carpers and cavillers, farmer Slouch dislikes our agricultural articles, and says we might as well undertake to show a bear how to bite; give his dog Jowler a lecture on barking, or tell Goody Garrulous how to set her tongue a running, as to trouble him with directions about planting potatoes and raising Indian corn. Oliver Oldenham, Esq. quarrels with our articles relating to domestic economy, and says that his mother did without them, of course they can be of no use to his wife or daughters. Simon Smellfungus threatens to sue us in an action of *scandalum magnatum*, for publishing about "worms in the head of sheep;" by which he says we meant to insinuate that there are maggots in the skull; Peggy Diddle is vexed because of late, she says, we either slight or satirize the ladies. Some of our customers call on our Supervisor to make a more frequent appearance; others tell us that his room is preferred to his company.—Some are for nothing but news; others are all for literature. Our editorial bark is launched in an ocean of opposite currents, and stiff breezes are blowing at once, from all points of the compass.

But metaphor apart; we are not yet humble enough to solicit the favour nor deprecate the criticism of the generation of snarlers above described or alluded to; and shall dismiss them with this aphorism, to wit:—Persons of sense are never difficult to please; and the greatest fools are always the greatest fault-finders.

[*Vermont Intelligencer.*

THE PRESS.

"The Press, (says Mr. Lincoln,) is the safeguard of public rights. It is the messenger of truth, the herald of science, the interpreter of letters, the amanuensis of history, and the teacher of futurity. Like the sun, it illuminates the gloom of Gothic night, irradiates the shade of ignorance, and pours a flood of knowledge on the world, it dilates the perceptions of man, extends his intellectual vision, inspires his heart with sensibility, and his mind with thought, and endows him with past and present omniscience. It directs his way to the Pierian mount, and discovers to faith the radiant path by angels trod to Zion's holy hill."

A NANTUCKET DANDY—for 1760!!

A young man, 20 years of age—dressed in a striped cotton and linen shirt, the bosom pinned with a silver broach;—a striped double-breasted, flannel waistcoat, lined with green baize, with large pocket flaps upon each side, and about the length of a monkey-jacket—a pair of Deer skin small clothes, made to set close to the skin, with strings at the knees instead of buckles—a black and white mixed jacket, lined with red baize with carved work leather buttons upon each side, and stone buttons set in silver for the sleeves—a black silk handkerchief around the neck, tied under one ear—the hair of the head cut, and a snug bob-wig to supply its place—a low round top hat, with a brim of six or eight inches wide turned up, forming a "*three cornered scraper*," with a frog upon the left side—a pair of black and white rib'd yarn stockings—a pair of thin shoes, the quarters forming two-thirds of their length, with a large round pair of brass buckles—a pair of white yarn gloves, with fringes to the wrists, and a large bah stick for a cane.

CHARADE.

Addressed to the Authorities of our General and State Governments, on behalf of those who fought during the Revolutionary War.

I'll employ my first in praise of my second, if you'll give me my third. A VETERAN.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at New-York, we are enabled to collect a few miscellaneous articles, which, though not of much importance, may be interesting to most readers.

Disturbances still continue to prevail in Ireland. The counties of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow and Dublin have been searched for arms, and 667 stand of muskets, 126 swords, pikes and bayonets seized.

At Bentry, a body of armed men, between 500 and 700, mostly mounted, attacked the house of D. Mellefoute, Esq. and the houses of Messrs. Doyle and Patterson, from which they took arms. The party were pursued, one killed and others wounded. The papers detail a great number of outrages, in which many lives were lost, and many persons wounded.

A clergyman, named Lowe, in the town of Mallow, Ireland, and a constable, were shot at by the military, who mistook them for marauders. Five balls perforated the body of Lowe, who died instantly, and the constable was carried to the hospital, past all hopes of recovery.

It was rumored that serious differences existed among the Ministers as to the administration of the government of Ireland. Some went so far as to say, that the Marquis of Wellesley's reign there would soon be terminated.

Nothing of a definitive character had taken place with regard to the affairs of Turkey and Russia, and we have no means of judging whether war is likely to ensue, except that the long delay which has occurred is rather indicative of an eventual adjustment of differences than of an appeal to arms. The accounts however are very contradictory, and the English journalists continue to indulge in speculations on the subject. The latest account from Constantinople is, that the Divan had demanded, thro' the medium of Austria and England, a delay of 30 days from the 30th of November to decide on the *Russian ultimatum*.

The French funds were in a state of fluctuation, on account, it was supposed, of a want of confidence in the new Ministry. A declaration of war by Russia, was hourly expected at London, and the following article from St. Petersburg, taken from a file of Gibralter papers, rather confirms the account. It is under the Paris head of Dec. 24th:

"*St. Petersburg, Nov.* 29—We have this moment received intelligence of extraordinary movements having taken place in the army upon the borders of the Pruth. Every thing announces the early opening of the campaign. The Emperor cannot resist the voice of prudence and humanity which calls him to the protection of the Greeks."

Letters from St. Petersburg, received in London, state, that the Russian Tariff is highly injurious to the commercial interest of England, and that a prejudice exists in [illegible] of the United States of America.—It is said that the British Ambassador made an ineffectual exertion to procure a more favourable determination with regard to that country.

The Right Honourable Robert Peel has been appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the place of Lord Sidmouth, resigned.

The Owen Glendower, had arrived at Portsmouth, from South America, with a million and a half of dollars. She left Valparaiso October 10.

The Turks have one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon on the line of the Pruth, the most of which were English.

An article from Venice, in the French papers, states the condemnation by the Senate of Lombardy of 34 unfortunate individuals, some of them of high rank, to various punishments; death, imprisonment in a fortress, &c. for the crime of belonging to the sect of Carbonari. The punishment of some of those sentenced to death has been commuted by the Emperor of Austria, as a special indulgence, for imprisonment in chains for twenty years!! and of others for lesser periods of a similar imprisonment.

The weather has been so mild on the Continent of Europe, particularly in Poland and Russia, that it resembles spring more than winter; and in the neighbourhood of Dundee, Scotland, a field of ripe barley was cut down in the middle of January, which had been sown in August last.

The manufacturers in the northern counties of England are said to have never been in such full employ as at this time.

The average amount of notes and bills of the Bank of England in circulation, is stated at 18,324,974*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

The Duchess of Bourbon, while paying her devotions at the church of St. Genevieve, was taken suddenly ill, and died within a few hours. She was of the Orleans family, born in 1750, and married with the Duke de Bourbon. Her only child was the unfortunate Duke de Enghein, with whose untimely fate the character of Bonaparte is deeply involved.

The Duchess of Bourbon was buried on the 17th of Jan. without pomp; and the same day, the Duchess of Orleans gave birth to a son, who received the title of Duke of Aumale.

The Persian war appears to have come to a sudden end. It is said no orders were given for the irruption into the Pachalick of Bagdad.

Thirty-five thousand Austrians continue at Naples to check any revolutionary movements, and keep the Neapolitans in awe.

Of the Greeks we hear but little. Their force at Cassandra is said to have been destroyed after a battle of 14 hours, in which they lost 6,000 men.

The massacre of the Turks by the Greeks at Tripolizza, is said to have amounted to 25,000.

A Bible Society, an Australazian Magazine, an Orphan Asylum, and Dancing Assemblies, have been established at Botany Bay, New South Wales.

The quantity of ale brewed in London by the six principal brewers from the 5th of July, 1821, to 5th Jan. 1822, amounted to 36,917 barrels.

Two pirates have been hung in Edinburg.

Lord Byron and Mr. Southey are abusing each other in the British prints.

Smyrna appears to be constantly agitated by civil commotions. In one of them it is said that upwards of a thousand Greeks perished, together with many Europeans.

Upwards of 200 sail of vessels have been wrecked on the coast of Suffolk during the two last months, and nearly 500 vessels have lost their anchors and cables in the course of the same time.

The number of police cases in Glasgow, for the last year, were no less than 7,462, the number of delinquents about 30,000.

A Mr. O'Meara, of the half pay establishment, lately fought three duels in one week, in the neighborhood of Dublin. The first and third were with a Mr. M'Loughlin, of the Trearury, in the latter of which both were wounded—Mr. O'M. in the side, and Mr. M'L. just below the hip bone. The second meeting was with a Mr. Clarke, who acted as a friend to Mr. M'Loughlin, in the first affair Mr. O'Meara fired his pistol in the air, and the difference was amicably adjusted.

SPAIN.—The Madrid papers of the 1st inst. unfortunately confirm the accounts which have appeared for some time in the French papers, of the existence of large bodies of insurgents in the northern provinces of Spain. They call themselves Defenders of Religion and of the King, and are spread over Navarre and Arragon, where they are in sufficient strength to meet their opponents in the field. They also appear to have partizans in Biscay and Castile, and probably in other provinces, and they are obviously more formidable than the Spanish accounts represent them.

BONAPARTE'S WILL.—The London papers give a copy of Bonaparte's Will, which is said to be authentic, and was deposited and registered in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 10th of December last. It appears by his Will, that Bonaparte has disposed of 5,750,000 of francs, in various legacies; 2,000,000 of which are left to the count de Montholon, as a proof of his satisfaction for attentions paid him for six years, and as an indemnifications for losses his residence in St. Helena may have occasioned.

The several legacies he ordered to be taken from the six millions which he deposited in the hands of bankers on leaving Paris in 1815, and from the interest at the rate of five per cent. since July 1815.

The Counts Montholon, Bertrand and Marchand are named as testamentary executors.

There are several codocils to the will, in which he disposes of a vast deal of other property.

A letter writer from Paris, speaking of this will, states that besides it, the Ex-Emperor left a kind of Political Will, which speaks of higher things and disposes of larger sums. It is said to be in the possession of M. Dupin, and would be kept a secret for some time. In his will Bonaparte disposes of 40,000,000 of francs to public institutions, particular classes, and for political purposes.

Miscellaneous.

Late from Rio Janeiro.

Captain Small, of the brigantine Eliza Reilly, arrived on Sunday last, at Norfolk, in 43 days from Rio Janeiro, states, that great agitation had prevailed at that place previous to his sailing. The disquiet originated in consequence of an order from the King and Cortes at Lisbon to the Prince at Rio, instructing him to return home in a ship which would be sent for him, and to bring home also most of the men of war which were there in depot. The inhabitants, dreading to be subjected to a system of military government, sent in a petition to the Prince, couched in very humble and respectful terms, requesting him to remain with them. The Prince, (who is much beloved by the populace,) replied to the petitioners, that he would represent to the King and Cortes the object of their wishes, and would remain until an answer could be received.

The answer of the Prince to the inhabitants was calculated by no means to meet the approbation of the commanding general of the troops, whose powers, had the Prince left Rio, would have been unlimited. He collected the Portuguese officers and most of the troops, and after stating to them his object, which they acceded to, they marched to Signal Hill on the night between the 13th and 14th January, and came to the determination to adopt measures to force the Prince to proceed for Lisbon—The troops embodied on the occasion amounted to about 1300. They could easily have destroyed the city in a short time, from the Signal Hill, on which they were posted, and consequently put the citizens in great apprehension.

The Prince, next morning, on hearing of the conduct of the general and troops, expressed his astonishment, but before 6 o'clock he had collected a force of native troops and inhabitants of the town of from 6000 to 7000. The European Portuguese, seeing such a formidable number, and every minute augmenting, were compelled to capitulate. Transports for conveying them to Portugal were getting ready, but the belief and report at Rio was, that they would not embark until other troops should arrive from Portugal to relieve them.

A fortunate occurrence and a generous reward.—The morning papers contain an advertisement of Mr. George W. Talbot, of this city, offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars to be paid on the delivery of a pocket book and its contents, amounting to $45,000 in notes, acceptances, custom house debentures, bank checks, and bank bills, lost yesterday at the corner of Pine and William-streets. We have now the pleasure to state, that an Orphan boy in Henry street, of Irish parentage, was the fortunate finder of the pocket book, and that it was promptly restored to the owner this morning with all its contents, upon which the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars was immediately paid by Mr. Talbot, two hundred of which is to be deposited in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the lad, and the remaining fifty dollars appropriated for clothing the little fellow in that decent apparel in which honesty should ever appear.

[*N. Y. Statesman.*

The Jail and Jailor's house at Frankford Kentucky, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 24th ult. Two negroes who were in one room, wherein was a stove with fire, contrived to burn out the hinges of the door and effected their escape through a breach which had previously been made in the wall at the end of the passage, leaving the fire to itself. The flames penetrated the roof before they were discovered, and in a short time nothing remained but the cracked walls of the building.

Pirates taken.—The brig Diligence arrived at Boston in 13 days from Mantanzas, brings the following gratifying intelligence.

"On the 14th of Feb. the Governor of Mantanzas sent out two detachments of soldiers, one towards point Escondido, and the other towards Yeacos, to search for pirates. On the 15th, the soldiers sent to Escondido returned with four pirates, having killed and wounded seven, and captured one of their boats, pistols, cutlasses and knives. On the 16th the detachment sent to point Yeacos, returned with 13 pirates, having killed one."

Pirates.—A letter from Havana, dated 14th ult. received at Providence, says—"We have six piratical boats seized and hauled up here from the Regla last week, and eight of the crew are in jail. There are a great many out now—I believe they are increasing every day."

Execution.—Samuel Clisby and Gilbert Close were executed at Boston on Thursday week, for the crime of highway robbery. They were accompanied by clergymen of the Methodist order, joined with them in devotional exercises, confessed their guilt, preserved on the scaffold an entire self-possession, and both died without a struggle. They were young men about 22 or 23 years of age, had been tenants of the State Prison, and long been travelling the road to ruin. Clisby was a native of New-Hampshire and Close of New-York.

Another Grand Canal.—The canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake is to extend from Elk river to Christiana river, a distance of 22 miles. The canal is to be 26 feet wide at the bottom, and 50 feet at the water edge—and is intended for vessels from 40 to 70 tons, drawing 7 and a half feet. The towing path is to be 20 feet wide, and may serve as a turnpike. The whole cost is computed at $850,000.

Post Office Department.—It appears by the report of the Postmaster General, that since the year 1819, the postages have diminished, while the expences have increased by the augmentation of post routes, the total increase of post roads since 1816, being 30,832 miles. In 1816, the Post Office yielded a revenue of 157,360 dollars; for the three succeeding years it declined to $86,876. In 1820, the balance against the General Post Office, was $48,999, and in 1821 it was $136,379.

From the Montrose (Pa.) Gazette of March 2.

On Thursday morning last, in the township of Waterford, the body of Sarah Horton, widow, was found suspended by two silken handkerchiefs, from an upper beam of a loom, standing in a room adjoining the one in which she lodged. An inquest was called, whose verdict was, that she put an end to her own existence, in a fit of mental derangement. The deceased was in the 70th year of her age, had ever maintained a reputable character, and was much esteemed and beloved by her neighbors and acquaintance.

From the Goshen Patriot, March 11.

Afflicting Occurrences.—On Wednesday evening last, an infant child of Mr. Wm. King, of Phillipsburg, was suddenly precipitated from a waggon, and killed.

On Monday last, a son of Mr. Abm. Gillespie, living near Montgomery, aged about two years, was accidentally drowned in a spring near the house.

PARADISE, (Pa.) March 9.

Fatal Accident.—On Tuesday last, the body of John Baird, Esq. of Bart township, was found in Bauchman's mill race, near Georgetown; his head was only about half covered with water. The deceased was an aged man, and has held the office of a Magistrate in said township for a number of years.

OGDENSBURGH, (N. Y.) March 4.

An alarming attempt to Assassinate.—On Thursday last an anonymous letter was left on the piazza of Judge Ford's house, addressed to his nephew, G. W. Ford, apprizing the latter to be on the alert—the hand of envy was raised against him—and that before the week passed away the stillness of night would be disturbed by the sound of a deadly weapon—the knell of death'—and signed '*A Friend sworn to secrecy.*'—On Saturday night last, about half past ten, the prediction was nearly verified—for as young Mr. Ford was returning home from the village, the assassin, who had concealed himself behind a fence, fired upon him, and the ball passed thro' his hat crown—so near was he to Mr. Ford that the wad passed through the hat and set fire to the lining. Mr. Ford, from motives of precaution, had provided himself with a small pistol which he discharged at the villain who attempted to take away his life, but unfortunately missed his aim. A pursuit was immediately instituted by the villagers, with their usual alacrity, but proved unsuccessful. It is hoped the villain will yet be brought to punishment. A reward of four hundred dollars is offered for the apprehension and conviction of this base and murderous wretch.

Drowned, (suicide) in Canterbury (Con.) on Sunday last, Miss Mary Hutchens, aged about 22 years—a victim to the arts of an unprincipled seducer.

Drowned in North Providence, on the 22d ultimo. Miss Polly Sprague, daughter of the late Mr. Nehemiah Sprague, of Smithfield, in the 17th year of the age.—In attempting to cross a foot bridge over Woonasquatucket river, it is supposed her head became dizzy, and she was precipitated into the water, from which all exertions to rescue her were fruitless.

NATCHEZ, Feb 13.

Execution.—On Friday last, Lambkin W. Brown and John Rowe were executed pursuant to sentence passed against them at the last term of the Superior Court, held in this city, for the crime of MURDER, committed upon William Kain and Enoch Martin.

MIRROR OF LIFE.

TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIMES, ITS FORM AND PRESSURE.

A large and brilliant Meteor, passed over this city on Saturday evening last, from the south-west towards the north-east. It was seen at different places in those directions, and is described as resembling a ball of fire nearly as large as the moon, which shed a dazzling light that was painful to the eye and illumined the horizon. It appeared for the space of a few seconds, and left a trail of fire in its wake.

The public are requested to be upon their guard against counterfeit notes of the *Bank of Delaware*, of the denomination of *five dollars*, signed Joseph Baily, President, and Edward Worrel, Cashier. They are neatly executed.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Society for the promotion of legal knowledge and forensic eloquence, held on the 12th inst. Joseph Barnes, Esq. (late one of the Judges of the District Court in and for the City and County of Philadelphia,) was appointed Lecturer of the Common Law, to the Law Academy of this city.

A small frame house on the south side of Cherry street, near Thirteenth street, was consumed by fire about 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon.

To Tavern Keepers.—Inn and Tavern Keepers, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, that all Petitions for Licences to be renewed or granted within the bounds of the city, at March Sessions, must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Mayor's court, on, or before Thursday the 21st inst. agreeably to an order of said court.

Capt. Hull is not under arrest, as stated in our last—and we are sorry to find the statement correct as respected Capt. Shaw. Com. Tingey, who is appointed President of the Court Martial, arrived at New-York last Thursday, on his way to Boston, where the trial will be held.

A stranger died lately at Newark, (N. J.) whose affairs were involved in some mystery—but since he has been recognized as an old convict, from the Philadelphia and New-York prisons, by the name of Manuel Antonio de Silva. A bill of $1000 was found on the deceased, which belonged to Mr. Hazard, of New-Bedford, who was robbed not long back.

It is said, a very correct thermometer, exposed to the sun on the 22d ult. at Newark, New Jersey, rose to 108 of Fahrenheit, being but 12 degrees lower than it was in the same situation the hottest day last summer.

There are eleven newspapers in the state of Alabama, which comprises a population of 128,000 souls. South Carolina, with four times the number of inhabitants, has the same number of Gazettes.

The corporation of New Orleans is about to borrow three hundred thousand dollars, to enable them to complete, more readily than they could otherwise do, the work of paving the streets, which has been commenced.

BOSTON has become a City. The vote of the citizens on the question of acceptance of the act of the Legislature for establishing the City of Boston, was as follows:

For accepting the act, - - -	2797
For rejecting it, - - - -	1881

Majority for it, 916.

Gen. Carrera has been recently shot at the place where his brother died in the territory of Buenos Ayres. He was delivered up by treachery. He refused to be blinded, and died like a martyr.

Two men, calling their names Joel and Nathan Severares, were apprehended on Friday week, at Marblehead, Mass. for passing counterfeit bills. A belt was found round one of their bodies under his linen, with about $300 in counterfeit bills.

A comfortable Nap.—The Winchester Republican states, that after a party given in the neighbourhood on Tuesday evening last, three gentlemen the following morning were handed a bottle of laudanum, by mistake, for wine bitters, and took just enough to make them sleep soundly for the ensuing twenty-four hours.

The New-Brunswick Courier says, Warren Prescott, an American, was brought up before Mr. Alderman Van Horn, on the 12th inst. and convicted for buying a pair of shoes from a private in the 74th regiment of foot, the same being his regimental necessaries, and fined *Five Pounds*, agreeable to the Province Law passed 24th March, 1819.

On the 4th inst. Bowdoin College, at Brunswick, in the state of Maine, was consumed to ashes. By this unfortunate event, the students lost most of their books and clothes, and are compelled to quarter upon the inhabitants of the town.

JOHN CLEVES SYMMES.—This candidate for penetrating the supposed cavity at the poles; or, we might add, for bedlam, it will be recollected, on the 22d of Jan. last, circulated a paper among the citizens of Newport, for signatures, to obtain a loan on a "*long credit*" for an "outfit" to the "cavity." If any subscribers were procured, we should like to see their names *in print*.

This is not all—In order to bring the cause of *religion* to second his project, he says, "to the labourers in the vineyard of Christianity he hopes to open a *new* and extensive field for the propagation of the Gospel; to the philanthropist an equal opportunity of extending the advantages of *civilization*."

Who ever before thought of sending missionaries into the bowels of the earth to propagate the Gospel! Mortals have hitherto been satisfied with the *surface* of this mundane sphere, and, for five thousand years past have shown no inclination to turn *moles*.

Query—Would it not be adviseable for the famous J. C. Symmes to make application to the Russian Emperor for permission to enter at the North Pole, prior to the "outfit," as the autocrat has become the protector of the *Poles*? and by a recent ukase lays claim to all those regions!—Kamtshatka and the *bears* to boot.

[*Washington City Gazette.*

In the reigns of thirty-one Kings, and in a period of six hundred and ninety-four years, the support of the government of England cost the people 795 millions, or a little more than one million a year, and a debt of 127 millions. In the reign of George the Third, during the short comparative period of 59 years, the government has cost the country the enormous sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty-seven millions of money, and a debt of eight hundred millions.

Duke of Wellington.—The Duke of Wellington is not generally liked. There was a time when he was all in all; and the establishments which still exists—the Wellington couches—boots—surtouts—places and bridges, shew to what extent infatuation may be carried, whilst it lasts, and how an idol may be worshipped during the delusion. But the days of this idolatry have gone by, and those who formerly gave all the credit of Waterloo victory to Wellington, now understand it better, and plainly see that if it had not been for Blucher, the allied powers must have submitted to Napoleon. Parliament has granted a great sum of money to the Duke to build a palace, but the palace is yet in imagination, as the Duke does not like the idea of so much money lying idle, and he therefore prefers drawing the interest of his money.—*Foreign paper.*

A duel was fought near London on Bagshot heath between a gentleman cobler and a journeyman tailor. Shuddering at the idea of powder and ball, they both agreed to fight with the implements of their trade. The contest was obstinately maintained on both sides.—The taylor succeeded in clipping the nose of the cobler with his shears: but the cobler finally pinned him to the ground with his pegging awl.

[*London Paper.*

Troubles in Canada.—The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor of Lower Canada, has suddenly prorogued the Parliament, "on a full consideration of the situation of affairs, and of the peculiar circumstances which have led to it, being satisfied that no benefit to the public could be expected from a continuance of the session." The Assembly had prevously differed with the Legislative Council, and refused to vote the annual supplies, by a vote of 21 to 8. Thus political symptoms, perhaps revolutionary, continue to shew themselves in Lower Canada. There is a dispute between Lower and Upper Canada respecting revenue.

Extract of a letter from Worthington, Ohio, dated 15th February, 1822.

"*Hard times.*—That you may know how scarce money is, it has been remarked that there is but one quarter of a dollar in Worthington, and that has been borrowed so much from one to another, to pay postages, that it is worn smooth, and is now a twenty cent piece."

Extract of a Letter.

Harrisburg, March 13, 1822.

The House of Representatives has passed an act placing the district of Southwark upon an equal footing with the city and other parts of the county of Philadelphia, so far as relates to the payment of damages for opening streets in that district.

This morning the subject relative to the formation of the congressional districts, throughout the state, was referred to a committee who will report without much delay.

The house of representatives has passed a bill authorizing the publication of a seventh volume of the laws of this state, after the manner of Smith's edition. The acts of the present session are to make a portion of the seventh volume.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 16, 1822.

We frequently receive complaints from different inn-keepers who take the POST, against persons who are in the habit of carrying it off, without considering the consequences of a prosecution for petty larceny. We cannot suppose the offenders will plead guilty, but rather than they should give such annoyance to any of our patrons we will supply them with a paper gratis, by calling at the office, in case they cannot afford to subscribe.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.—The many aggravated instances of deception in the collection of fines imposed by the existing laws, which operate most directly against the *rights* and consciences of that respectable class of citizens whose forefathers laid the foundation of all the greatness and supremacy which our state enjoys in her internal regulations; together with the many petitions and remonstrances on the subject, sent to the Legislature from different parts of the commonwealth, urging a compromise of the evils complained of, and in a measure to restore the Society of Friends to their ancient and religious privileges, induced us to believe that a spirit of decision and liberality would manifest itself in our legislative body, and that the injured would not seek in vain for redress? But these expectations have proved fruitless. The Harrisburg Assembly have passed a resolution to adjourn on the 2d of April, therefore it is too late to discuss the matter now, as many, very many topics which have been accumulating on their table, one after another, though of minor importance, *must* claim the precedence, and leave, at least, one-fourth of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, (deriving its name from PENN, the Philanthropist,) denied the right of suffrage! This is a fact, which few will pretend to deny, for every one knows the vexations and difficulties which are endured on account of militia fines!—which cost more to collect than they amount to, and benefit none but those employed on that service. A bill for the *regulation* of the militia, has been *reported* in the Senate, and modestly contains about sixty-four pages! There must be something rotten in the state of Denmark!

The President of the United States, in a message to Congress, recommends an acknowledgment of the Independence of the South American Provinces! Although government would have been justified in this measure, a length of time back, yet there is no American who will not be proud to know, that we are the first, as we ought to be, among sovereign nations, who will have given a character to the struggles of Freedom in the new world. There can be little doubt but that Mr. Monroe's wish will meet the views of both branches of the National Legislature—and all who enjoy the blessings of Liberty will unite in the prayer, that the Spanish Patriots may long preserve the privileges which flow from a free government.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THEATRE.

It was the observation of a late essayist, that a well-organised and properly conducted Theatrical institution is as conducive towards the happiness and morality of a great nation as the most judicious and effective measures of an enlightened Senate;—however custom may not justify, or experience sanction this assertion, and all allowances made for the exaggeration of sentiment, it is nevertheless a circumstance of considerable importance, that the *good* that may result from a chastened and refined stage is of that unequivocal tendency as at once to sanction and approve theatrical representations. These remarks are made preparatory to a few others we shall take the liberty of obtruding on your readers, on whose patience we shall not trespass long.

It is with singular satisfaction that we witnessed the commencement of measures on the scite of the old Theatre, previous to the erection of a new one—and it is certainly a gratifying circumstance to the citizens of Philadelphia generally, at beholding this instance of liberality and public spirit, at a time when, of all others, we might least look for a manifestation of such munificent feeling.—That this building will be an honourable ornament to our city, we have no question—that its future regulations may be useful, we will at least hope. With all due deference and respect to the abilities of the eminent and unrivalled artist, under whose superintendence the work is to be carried on, there appears to be something reprehensible in one part of the *plan*:—through the medium of the newspapers, we are told that the *entrance* to the Pit and Gallery will be on Sixth street, while that to the Boxes is to be entirely distinct on the street on which the Theatre fronts. It may be for conveniency-sake that this arrangement is made, but I apprehend that it may give rise to suspicions on the part of many, that there is *a more obvious distinction* meant by it than the mere localities of situation, or in plainer words, that the frequenters of the first mentioned places are not so well entitled to the respectable entrance as the superiority of those who visit the latter place necessarily imply, and that this pointed difference is not only necessary but justifiable. Should this suspicion, however groundless, ever obtain weight, we have little doubt but it might result in serious injury to the proprietors of the theatre: but should it only be a chimerical suggestion of our own, we are willing that it should be treated with deserved neglect—first observing, that to many, at all events, it may appear inconsistent with that indiscriminating plainness which should always characterize the *appearance* as well as regulations of all republican institutions. JUVENUS.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1822.

It is with feelings of extreme gratification we find ourselves enabled to announce the re-engagement of Mr. Philipps, at Walnut street Theatre. We have it from very good authority, that the departure of that gentleman from the city, in which his merits are justly and properly appreciated, has been delayed, with a view to satisfy the wishes of his audiences one week longer.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The bill for removing obstructions to the harbour of Presque Isle, which passed the House of Representatives, has been negatived in the Senate.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution for final adjournment—changing it from March 26, to April 2.

The 64 paged Militia Bill has passed the Senate.

The bill graduating the shop-tax was called up by Mr. Emlen, who urged its consideration upon the House: he said that any longer to defer acting upon a subject with regard to which so great a number of petitioners had addressed them, was treating the petitions of the people with contempt. The bill was considered in committee and passed to a second reading.

The bill to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna, appropriating $50,000 for that purpose, passed through a second reading in committee of the whole.

The bill for making certain turnpike roads between Harrisburg and Philadelphia free of toll, was considered in committee of the whole, but no decision indicative of the sense of the House took place. It is doubtful whether this bill will be called up again during the session: if it should be, it will very likely be negatived.

A supplement to the act incorporating the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties, was read a third time in the house of representatives on Thursday last, and passed.

THE BANKRUPT BILL, which has been so long pending in Congress, was defeated in the House of Representatives on Tuesday last, by a vote of 99 to 72. The Intelligencer says:

The Bankrupt Bill has been so decisively rejected, that there is no prospect of its being revived at the present session of Congress. There must be a radical change in the composition of the House of Representatives—such a one as there is little reason to expect at present—before the subject can be revived, with any hope of a result different from that which has now taken place. There is but little probability, it appears to us, of the passage of any law of bankruptcy, that can be of use to the present generation of men.

We see no remedy for this, but in an amendment of the Constitution, restoring to the states, respectively, the powers in this respect which they possessed before the adoption of that Constitution; or, if this be denied, in the passage, by Congress, and by every state in the Union, of laws abolishing imprisonment of the body for any thing but fraud or breach of the peace, and providing for the security of the creditor against the favouritism of the debtor, &c.

The National Intelligencer expresses strong regret, that the claims allowed already by the Commissioners under the treaty for the cession of the Floridas, exceed five millions, the sum which it was believed by our administration would be sufficient to cover all the demands against our government. If we remember aright, our secretary of state contended, that two or three millions would be sufficient to cover all the claims. The Spanish minister, we believe, contended, that it would require at least fifteen millions. Which of these two parties came nearest to the mark, it requires no great sagacity to ascertain from the recent confession made by the editor of the National Intelligencer himself. It is thought by many that the Spanish minister with his fifteen millions, estimated the sum too low, and that twenty will be required to pay all the demands for which our government stands pledged by the treaty. If this should eventually turn out to be a true representation of the case, it is not improbable that a compromise may take place between the parties; that the government may cede to the claimants lands in Florida sufficient to cancel their respective demands. [*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Mr. Whitlow, who travelled through this country some four or five years since, delivering lectures upon Botany, and the Physiology of Plants, which were singular from being altogether different from the fashionable theory of the day, has now a Medical and Botanical institution in London. He professes among other maladies, to cure those dreadful scourges of the human race, Scrofula and Cancer. A meeting of philanthropic gentlemen has been held, at his institution, who, having examined the progress of his cures, have given public testimony in his favour, and of the great value and importance of his medicines to mankind.

Mr. Stansbury, who formerly presided over the deaf and dumb school in New-York, has received 6000 dollars from the Emperor of Russia for one of his newly invented printing presses. The same potentate gave our countryman Mr. Clymer, $6000 for one of his Columbian presses.

Melancholy.—Last Monday, a child of Mr. Geo. Hunt, of Newtown, (L. I.) aged ten years, unfortunately shot his younger brother of eight years of age. The parents were absent, and the lad was attempting to go through the manual exercise, with a musket which proved to be loaded.

A building at Newark, (N. J.) occupied by a coach lace weaver, and coach maker, was near being destroyed by fire on Friday night last. One of the apprentice boys was examined before a justice the next morning, when he confessed that he kindled the fire, but only for the purpose of warming his feet.

Captain Biddle reached Boston on Sunday last, to assume the command of the Macedonian, which frigate is supplied for a six months cruize.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

Mr. PHILIPPS' benefit on Monday evening last, was attended by a fashionable and numerous audience, and seldom has any performer on our boards received such cordial manifestations of public estimation. Loud and repeated plaudits accompanied the vocal talents displayed on this occasion—and the melody of Mrs. Burke's voice, in the Echo song, excited enthusiastic applause.—After the curtain fell, a large proportion of the company remained, and seemed unwilling to depart, until Mr. Philipps came forward, and addressed them to the following effect:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen*—I offer myself to return my sincere, and, I assure you, heartfelt thanks for the kindness of your reception. I have had the pleasure of receiving many testimonials of your approbation in the course of my several engagements, but I had not, before, the honour of being so unexpectedly called upon to make my acknowledgements. Unlooked for as it was, the opportunity affords me a vast abundance of gratification, and whilst I embrace it, I cannot refrain from the utterance of my gratitude, for the *cordial hospitality*, with which it has been *my good fortune* to have been treated, in my visits to the several cities of the United States, in this not less than any other. The honour has been done me to say, that I have contributed to improve the musical taste of the country. It is the best return I could make for many favours conferred, and I shall cheerfully devote whatever talents and knowledge I may possess, to assist in the furtherance of this most desirable object."

Mr. Philipps and Mrs. Burke gave a grand Concert of Sacred and Miscellaneous Music, last evening, at the Masonic Hall.—The audience was never exceeded either in its numerical or its fashionable character—Mrs. Burke gave great effect to her various songs, and received the undiminished admiration of the whole assembly.—Of Mr. Philipps' great talents and extensive powers, we have already said much. It is useless to protract remarks—We behold the sun and whilst we are conscious of its brilliancy, we never think of proclaiming a fact with which every one is acquainted.

WALNUT STREET.—This evening, for the only time during the season, will be represented The first part of Henry the Fourth, or the Humours of Sir John Falstaff—after which, by particular desire, Undine, or the Spirit of the Waters.

FRUNE STREET.—This evening, at Mr. Mestayer's benefit, the tragedy of Damon and Pythias, or the Test of Friendship, will be presented, in which Mr. PELBY performs the character of Damon. The entertainment to conclude with the favorite farce of Age To-morrow.

HARRISBURG.—Blue Beard, and the Miller and his Men, were performed on Monday, for the benefit of Mrs. Smith and Mr. J. Herbert. On Tuesday, the Castle Spectre, with the Forty Thieves, for the benefit of Messrs. Forrest and Reinagle.—Mr. Williams took his benefit on Thursday evening, it being announced as the last night—the tragedy of Richard III. and the comic opera of the Poor Soldier, were the performances—the part of Richard, Duke of Gloster, was sustained by Mrs. Williams.

Master and Miss Clark, from Philadelphia, brother and sister, the former aged 20, the latter 23 years of age, gave several vocal concerts, during the week past, to a numerous audience.

NEW-YORK.—On Thursday, was performed the comedy of the Farmer's Wife—in which Mrs. Holman personated the heroine, Mrs. Cornflower.—The Forest of Bondy, or the Dog of Montargis, concluded the entertainment.

Mr. West has added to the attractions of the Circus, by attaching a company of comedians to his Equestrian performances. Mr. and Mrs. Monier, recently of Philadelphia, have joined that establishment.

BOSTON.—Mr. Bray, having so far recovered from his long and severe indisposition, made his first appearance on Monday last, as Jacquez in Tobin's celebrated comedy of the Honey Moon—but because of his arrangements for a voyage to Europe, (by the advice of his physicians) his engagement was not to exceed four nights. On Wednesday, he appeared a second time, as Muddle in the comedy of Rochester, or the Merry Days of Charles the 2d. On Thursday, the tragedy of Pizarro—Rolla, Mr. Duff.

SAVANNAH.—The theatre was opened on the 7th inst. for a few nights only, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Booth, who made his appearance in the character of Richard III.

Mr. Lewis, whose children are celebrated for their musical powers, gave a Concert on the 6th.

LEXINGTON.—The Theatre at Lexington, Kentucky, opened on Wednesday evening, the 20th of February.

CINCINNATI.—The Clown's benefit took place on Monday evening, the 4th inst. at the Theatre, which was nearly the close of the Equestrian manœvres at that place.

FOREIGN.—The new novel of the "Pirate," dramatised by Mr. W. Dimond, has been performed in London, at the Drury Lane Theatre, and was received with general approbation.

A late report of the murder of nine of the United States' Surveyors, by the Choctaws, which obtained currency in most of the papers, is said to be without foundation.

A hopeful Race and another Connor put beyond the power of doing mischief.—The family of Connor has stood pre-eminent in our annals of Criminal Jurisprudence, for many years, now gone by, and particularly as dealers in counterfeit money. The first of the lineage or the *founders of the family*, as the heralds say, who have the honour to be enrolled in the public archieves, were the brothers John and James. John died some time ago while under an indictment, for passing, and dealing in forged bills;* having not long before escaped a similar prosecution for forging the 75 cent bills of the corporation of New-York during the war. This good fortune it is said he effected, by bringing out about twenty others concerned in the same operation, and alleging that he had been all the while acting in disguise for the public good. Of James, history has been more reserved. At the present time, (adding one who was convicted yesterday, and of course will be committed to the state prison next Saturday) the number of this goodly family, now in that useful establishment, present the curious enigma, of *two* mothers, *two* sons, *two* sisters, *two* aunts, *two* cousins, and *two* nephews, making *twelve* in the whole, and yet only in fact *four* persons there. They were all sentenced for traffic in counterfeit money. It may amuse an idle moment to work the puzzle out.—[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

* He died the day before his trial was to come on.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

Criminal Court.—After a trial of thirteen hours, Rufus Severence was on Tuesday convicted of having 8000 dollars of counterfeit money in his possession, with an intention of passing the same. It will be recollected that he was arrested near Harlaem Bridge, having the money in the box of the waggon in which he rode.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following gentlemen were on Thursday chosen by the Select and Common Councils, members of the Board of Health:—

Dr. John Barnes, Dr. John Eberle, Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. Jacob Dunton, Mr. Cornelius Comegys, Mr. Thomas Watson.

PRICE CURRENT.

FLOUR, - - - -	$6,50
WHEAT, - - - -	1,20
RYE FLOUR, - - -	3,75
GRAIN, - - -	70
OATS, - - - -	35
CORN, - - - -	65
BARLEY, - - -	50 *a* 60
FLAXSEED, - - -	$8½

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

From March 11th to 16th, 1822.

[Terms—4 mths. 90 days.]

SUGAR—52 hhds. & 16 bbls. St. Croix (Prime)	11,05 a 13,05 cwt.
21 hhds. & 24 bbls. do. (middling)	9,55 a 10,20 —
23 boxes White Havana (good)	14,50 a 15,00 —
3 do. do.	13,45 —
12 do. Brown do.	9,75 —
10 bags Canton Brown,	10,00 —
COFFEE—10 bags Java,	28 lb.
6 do. St. Domingo,	26 —
MOLASSES—3 bbls. Sugar House,	34 gall.
TOBACCO—15 kegs Virginia Twist,	9 lb.
5 serroons St. Domingo,	25 —
RICE—11 tierces Carolina,	3,62½ a 3,75 cwt.
FRUIT—10 boxes Muscatel Raisins,	3,05 box.
SOAP—20 boxes Windsor (6 doz. ea. box)	1,05—
GLASS—25 boxes Window (8 by 10)	5,50 —
POWDER—9 kegs	4,75 a 5,00 keg.
SALT—1000 bushel St. Ubes,	53½ bushel
GUNNY BAGS—700	7 ps.
CHOCOLATE—17 boxes, No. 1. Boston,	12½ lb.
65 ½ do. No. 3, do.	7 a 8 —
TEA—25 chests Young Hyson,	81 —
4 do. do. Skin,	55 —
LIQUORS—4 pipes Holland Gin,	1,00 a 1,05 gal.
3 do. Armagnac Brandy,	1,50 gal.
OIL—8 bbls. Summer Strained,	32½ —
DEMIJOHNS—400 1-gallon Wickered,	55 ½

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 10th inst. by Jacob G. Tryon, Esq. Mr GEORGE S STIMBLE, of Jonestown, Lebanon county, to Miss MARY CARNER, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sasty, Mr. JOHN D. GLOVER, near Mount Ephraim, New Jersey, to Miss ABIGAIL DAVIS, daughter of Capt. Richard Davis, all of the same place.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, of Doylestown, to Miss ELIZA WHITEMAN, of Montgomery county, Pa.

At New Brunswick, N. J. on Tuesday, the 12th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop Croes, Mr. JOSEPH S. SNOWDEN, Merchant, to Miss HANNAH C. FISHER, both of Philadelphia.

In Norwich, Vert. Mr. JOHN M. PARTRIDGE, Professor of the Military Academy, to Miss CHARLOTTE EMERSON.

DIED,

On Monday morning, Mr. EDMUND RUSSELL, Merchant, of this city, aged 56.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. JOSHUA BALL, aged 76.

On Tuesday last, THOMAS VICKERS, second son of Thomas Vickers, deceased, aged 20.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH A. wife of Britton Corlies, aged 30.

On the 12th inst. MARY LEWIS, daughter of David Lewis, aged 19.

On the 13th inst. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, of this city, Bookseller.

On the evening of the 12th inst. Miss MARY ANN WAINWRIGHT, aged 22

On Friday morning, the 15th inst. of the pulmonary consumption, JOHN NICHOLAS SEIDEL, in the 63d year of his age.

At Baracoa, Island of Cuba, on the 30th of January last, Capt. JAMES C. WARNER, a native of this city, and for several years a resident there.

In Jackson county, (Tenn.) on the 17th ult. Mr. SAMUEL CARSWELL, Merchant, formerly an alderman of the city of Philadelphia, aged 57.

At Washington, Pa. ALEXANDER ADDISON, Esq. having been mortally wounded by the fall of a stack of chimnies at the late fire in that borough.

Lately, in the New-York Hospital, Mr. PHILIP MILLER, of Philadelphia, aged 44. Also, Mr. PETER LESETT, of Pennsylvania, aged 50.

In Sullivan, (Mass.) Mr. BENJAMIN EATON, aged 60. At the funeral, just as the services were concluded, and the people began to move, the floor of one of the rooms, being crowded, gave way, and the spectators were precipitated into the cellar. One person only had his ribs broken, and another was considerably bruised.

ALMANAC.

1822. MARCH.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water		Moon's Phases.	D. H. M.
16 Saturday,	6 6	5 54	7 57		Full	2 3 23 aft.
17 Sunday,	6 5	5 55	9 0		Last	9 6 17 aft.
18 Monday,	6 3	5 57	10 27		New	15 2 2 aft.
19 Tuesday,	6 2	5 58	11 31		First	22 5 3 aft.
20 Wednesday,	6 0	6 0	0 0			
21 Thursday,	5 59	6 1	0 43			
22 Friday,	5 58	6 2	1 23			

PUBLIC SALES.

BY COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

No. 73 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, on a credit of 90 days, for approved notes,

A large assortment of fresh imported and seasonable DRY GOODS, in lots.

Also, a quantity of Domestic Sheetings, Shirtings, Cassinets, &c.

On Saturday morning, the 23d inst. at 9 o'clock, will be sold, on a credit, in lots to suit purchasers,

An extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, suited to the season.

WANTED,

A HAND to the Hair Dressing business, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. No one who is not a good workman need apply.

C. DILLMAN,

mar 16—3t* No. 420 North Second st.

SILVIERA & BROWNE,

WOOLLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 83 *South Second street*, most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, they will furnish every article in their line of business on the most reasonable terms.

ON HAND,

A handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, together with a variety of Ready made Pantaloons and Vests.

Also, a fine assortment of Tartan Plaid Cloaks, which will be disposed of very low for cash.

jan 5—tf

THE SATURDAY MAGAZINE,

PUBLISHED by E LITTELL, No. 74 South Second Street, Philadelphia; and by R. NORRIS HENRY, No. 97 Pearl Street, New York. CONTENTS.—Madame Genlis—Biblical Literature—Memoirs of the Kit-Cat Club—Proof that a man can be his own Grandfather—A Story of Lake Erie—Tragical Catastrophe—Anecdote from Malay Annals—Somfredevi—Anecdote—Noble Epigrams—Literary Society of Antwerp—Natural History in France—New Publications—Sonnets to my Children sleeping—Ten Years ago.

mar. 16—1t

ITALIAN SCHOOL.

PERSONS desirous of learning the ITALIAN LANGUAGE, are informed, that the Subscriber intends opening a School as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars are obtained.

Further information may be received on this subject, by calling at Robinson's Store, No. 86, Chesnut street. G. PERSICO.

march 9—4t

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the estate of SAMUEL PARKILL, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having demands upon said estate, to present their accounts, properly attested, to

CATHARINE PARKILL, *Administratrix*,

In Eighth st. between Race and Vine.

march 9—3t*

LEGHORN HATS.

JUST received from Leghorn, in the brig Draco, via Boston, and other late arrivals, at MRS. KNEELAND'S Fashionable Leghorn and Split-straw Bonnet Store, No. 9, North Second Street.

Thirty cases LEGHORN HATS, making a full and complete assortment of every description, which will be sold either by the case or in lots to suit purchasers. All orders for the above article, either made up or otherwise, with all kinds of trimmings, &c. will be supplied at the shortest notice; and the work faithfully executed in the most fashionable manner. march 9—tf

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture all articles in the Wire line on reasonable terms. Orders from any part of the U. States promptly attended to. feb 2—tf

R. L. JENNINGS,

GIVES lessons upon his system of SHORT HAND, at No. 2 South Eighth street. Ladies or Gentlemen desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of this art, may be assured, that from its simplicity, a person of ordinary capacity will, in less than two weeks, be able to read and write it correctly and expeditiously. feb 23—tf

Samuel Mason, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, has Removed from No. 167 Chesnut street to No. 249 Market street, north side, between Sixth and Seventh streets, where he offers for sale, an assortment of warranted patent Lever, Repeating & Plain Watches. Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys. *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.* feb 2—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw-Maker,

No. 118 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANICS TOOLS, in general. feb 2—tf

THE CELEBRATED

CEYLON TOOTH POWDER.

THE recipe for this excellent Dentifrice was sent by a gentleman in the East Indies to his friend in England, where it is universally used and highly approved, being a preventative of the TOOTH-ACHE. It purifies and sweetens the Breath; causes the Teeth to be a beautiful white; improves the enamel and strengthens the Gums. Very few have been known to have the Tooth-ache, or Rheumatism in the Gums, who have constantly used it. For sale by THOMAS S. ANNERS, Sole Agent for the proprietor, No. 141 Chesnut street.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Also a choice assortment of PERFUMERY.

Jan. 12—6m

THE BUSINESS

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING, deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH STREET—a capable person engaged. Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reasonable terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly hung. Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furniture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks, and Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. feb 2—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

GEORGE C LENTNER,

feb 2—tf JOHN PATTERSON.

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Satins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazets, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Sponged, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, all those who may favor him with their orders he hopes he will be able to give general satisfaction. jan 12—6m

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully informs his friends and the public, and brother Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establishment for the accommodation of those who may honour him with their custom. Good and sufficient Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep, and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Waggoners, &c. nov. 17—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to ISAAC ELLIOTT, No. 82 Chesnut street. feb 2—tf

JOB PRINTING

BANK Checks,	Law Blanks,
Prices Current,	Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters,	Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets,	Lottery Bills,

Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms,

Atkinson & Alexander,

No 53 Market street.

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

EPIGRAM.

When men are shot dead with powder and lead,
What a sad cruel exit have they!
But when doctors parade with their medical aid,
They die in the *natural* way.

THE GIANT ANGLING.

His angling rod made of a sturdy *oak*,
His line, a *cable*, that in storms ne'er broke;
His hook he baited with a *dragon's tail*,
And sat upon a rock, and *bobbed* for *whale*.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

ENIGMA.

I am an opponent to liberty, an enemy to pleasure, and yet without my assistance there is neither pleasure nor happiness. I attend rich and poor, old and young, the gay and serious, without partiality to either. I am a friend and enemy to the desperate, a friend and enemy to the avaricious, and often wished for by the prodigal. I have been in all fashions, from Adam's fall to the present degenerate age: I cause thousands to weep and hundreds to rejoice; am received by some in the most affectionate manner, am esteemed their best friend, by others I am pronounced their worst enemy; I relieve and distress the aged, and I cause the young to mourn and rejoice; am an enemy to the gay and thoughtless, yet sometimes their best friend. I am known in all parts of the world, and have been well acquainted with all the kings and queens of the earth; am as well known by sea as land. I am tranquil, serene, calm, tyranical, cruel, hardened, and revengeful. One day I am attended with all the pomp and splendour of a court; the next I am poor, wretched, and forsaken. I have been at all the seminaries of learning throughout the world, and yet there is not a more ignorant being. I am generally shunned by the learned as well as the unlearned; but my power is absolute, uncontrolable, and extensive over nations, kingdoms, and dominions. One hint more and I conclude—though I am well known, I am always buried in oblivion.

HORTENSIA.

A painter was employed in painting a ship in the river, suspended on a stage under the ship's stern. The captain who had just got into the boat alongside, for the purpose of going ashore, ordered the boy to let go the painter (that is the rope which makes fast the boat.) The boy who had never been at sea, and was ignorant of the term, ran instantly aft, and let go the ropes by which the stage was held. The captain surprised at the boy's delay, roared out, "You lazy dog, why don't you let go the painter?" The boy replied, "He's gone, sir, pots and all."

The late Dr. Brown courted a lady several years unsuccessfully; during which time, it had been his constant custom to drink the lady's health before that of any other: but being observed one evening to omit it, a gentleman wishing to remind him of it, said "Doctor, come drink your usual toast." The Doctor replied, "I have toasted her for several years and can't make her *brown*, so I'll toast her no longer."

A witty knave bargained with a seller of lace in London, for as much as would reach from one of his ears to the other. When they had agreed, it appeared that he had one ear nailed to the pillory at Bristol.

A peasant, at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay. The father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack. "That is of no consequence," replied he, "you may set it down a waggon load, for my wife and I are going for the remainder soon."

HAPPINESS.—He who has more than his wants requires is *Rich*; and whoever is enabled to think, to speak, and to employ himself as his inclination may direct, is *Free*. Competency and liberty, therefore, are the true sweeteners of life. That state of mind, so rarely possessed, in which we can say, *I have enough*, is the highest attainment of Philosophy.

LORD BYRON.

George Gordon Byron, (Lord Byron,) is the grandson of the celebrated Com. Byron, whose outset in a disastrous life has interested us all so much in our reading of voyages and shipwrecks. He was born in Scotland in 1791. His father, the brother of the late Lord, was an officer in the guards, his mother a Gordon, of Park, related to the Earls of Fife. The poetry that finally took its due aspect in his person, had given various intimations of itself in his family, in the shape of verse-writing ladies and romantic adventures. The race, who were great country proprietors in Yorkshire, were ennobled in the person of Sir John Byron, for his loyal efforts in the cause of Charles I. but the greatest Byron of old, was one recorded in Sir John Beaumont's poem of Bosworth Field, for his friendship with his companion, Clifton. Lord Byron is of good stature, with a very handsome face and person. His hair is brown, with a tendency to run in ringlets: his head and forehead finely cut; his eyes of a lamping blue, and might give his face too haughty an expression if it were not for his mouth and chin, which are eminently bland and beautiful. It is not new to the public, that all this beauty of aspect, has one contradiction to it, a lame foot; but the lameness is hardly perceptible in a modern dress, as he sits; or even when he is lounging about a room, it seems little more than sweeping hither and thither with a certain lordliness of indolence. It is a shrunken foot, not one raised upon irons, or otherwise prominently defective.

It is remarkable that the two eminent living writers, whose portraits of humanity are upon the whole mixed up with a greater degree of scorn than those of any of their contemporaries, are both of them lame. The other we allude to is Sir Walter Scott. Lord Byron was bred at Harrow, where he cultivated his young friendships and verses with equal ardour. His regard for another living writer was first awakened by a youthful publication, in which similar inclinations abounded. He recollects his school days with regard; and yet at Harrow the first seeds were probably sown of that mistrust and disappointment at human nature which is so apparent in his writings.—School boys in general understand little but one anothers defects; and when he left Cambridge, he was destined to find that friends of whom he expected otherwise, could soon forget him in the bustle of the world.—He grew careless and riotous. The first productions of his pen (common-place enough, it is true like those of all young writers who are brought up in the midst of artificial models) were contemptuously treated by the reviewers.

CARRIAGES AND GIGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully tenders his thanks for the patronage which has heretofore been bestowed upon him, and apprizes his friends and the public that his establishment has recently been improved, and augmented to an extent which enables him to supply the calls of his customers at the most immediate notice. His carriages are not only fitted up in an elegant manner, but constructed and furnished so as to be at once comfortable and commodious—his principal care having been to accommodate them to the several seasons of the year. In the selection of his coachmen he has been particularly careful, that they should be sober and skilful, and that their appearance should correspond with the equipage. Despatch, diligence and attention, will be constantly given to those who honour him with their commands. The dimensions of his stable being very extensive, he is willing to receive Horses at Livery.

He has provided his establishment with a very elegant HEARSE FOR FUNERALS, with Horses and Furniture corresponding with the Vehicle and its purpose.

Expresses sent to any part of the country at any hour.

JOHN CARTER,

In Prune street, between 5th and 6th streets.
dec. 22—tf

E. LOWBER,

DRUG and Colour Merchant, No 144 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully offers to Country Merchants, Druggists, and Physicians, a general assortment of the various articles in the Drug Line, on reasonable terms, and at moderate prices. A very extensive assortment of Dye-stuffs, all the Dye-woods, in stick, chipped, and rasped, and the various Vegetable and Metallic Dyes, are constantly on hand. Orders from the Country and elsewhere, for any of the following as well as any other articles in his line, will receive prompt attention, and very special care will be paid to the quality of all goods sold.

4 tons Logwood,	5 casks Venitian Red,
2 do. Braziletto,	10 hhds. Spanish Brown,
4 do. Fustic,	500 kegs White Lead, in oil,
8 do. Nicaragua Wood,	10 hhds. Whiting,
50 hhds. Copperas,	5 cases Chinese Vermillion,
2 do. Alum,	500 gallons Spirits Turpentine,
20 carboys Oil Vitriol,	100 boxes Window glass
50 do. Aqua fortis,	IN THE DRUG LINE,
10 bls. ground Camwood,	Opium, Camphor,
2 hhds. Prime Madder,	Pulv. Jalop, Rhubarb,
1 hhd. Verdigris,	Pinkroot, Calomel,
1 cask Cudbear,	Tartar Emetic,
20 bbls. Manganese,	Crem. Tartar,
2 hhds. Sumach,	Rochelle Salts,
1 box & 1 serron Indigo,	Epsom Salts,
50 kegs London refined Saltpetre,	Glauber Salts,
500 gallons of Gallipoli Olive Oil,	Red and Yellow Peruvian Barks,
300 gallons Sperm. Oil	Antimony, Arsenic,
50 lbs. Saffron,	Magnesia, Hellebore,
50 do. Cochineal,	Cassia, Cloves,
2000 gallons Linseed Oil,	Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.
25 casks of Dry London White Lead,	
10 do. Spanish Brown,	

sept 8—tf

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, No. 27 *Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* feb 2—tf

Oyster Rendezvous and Chop House.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscriber in tendering his thanks for the liberal patronage which has been heretofore extended to him, respectfully informs his friends and the community generally, that he has re-opened his establishment at No. 10 LIBRARY STREET, immediately facing the United States' Bank, and that he has annexed to his Hotel an

Oyster Rendezvous.

Gentlemen can be supplied with unusual dispatch at any hour through the day, with the first rate Oysters dressed to suit their wishes; and in the Chop House, with Beefsteaks, Veal Cutlets, and a variety of poultry; and choice game, and with any other article in the culinary line, which they may be disposed to prefer. The contiguity of the Banks, Coffee-House and public offices, renders his establishment unusually accommodating to persons having business at either, and he solicits a continuance of their former favours.

The Bar is abundantly supplied with liquors and refreshments, and there will be constantly on hand Genuine old Irish Whisky, for *Hot Punch*.

nov 17—tf CHARLES NEWMAN.

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

oct 20—5m

FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 74 *South Fifth street*, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful Language—Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, $10 per quarter, half to be paid in advance on the first lesson.

He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or 8 till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms.

Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.

oct 13—1y

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

A LAD from the country, about 16 years old, will hear of a good situation to learn the House Carpenter trade by application at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. mar 2—3t*

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—

Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Wind-sor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. feb 2—tf

G. PERSICO,

DRAWING Master and Miniature Painter, has taken a room at Robinson's Carving and Gilding store, No. 86 Chesnut street, where he will take Likenesses on moderate terms. Ladies will be waited on at their dwellings if more agreeable. He also intends opening a Drawing School, where all the branches of the art will be taught if a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained.

Terms—at his room, per quarter, $9—Private lessons at their dwellings, do. $12. feb 2—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, *No. 76 Lombard street*, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms. THOMAS YOUNG.

feb 2—tf

S. Page & C. P. Lisle,

BROKERS, SCRIVENERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, No. 8, South Fifth street. Persons having money to put out at interest, may be accommodated with a variety of property in the city or county—Also, bills, bonds, and notes of hand discounted at their office, where Real Estate of every description, Mortgages, Military Lands, Stock and Ground Rents, are bought and sold on Commission; Naturalization Papers for Aliens drawn; Pensions secured; Mechanics' Books posted; Insolvents' Petitions drawn, and their business attended to throughout; Writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had on good security; and generally in the performance of all duties or services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B. A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Twenty five cents charge for an entry. Jan. 12—6m

VENETIAN BLINDS,

MADE, painted, and fitted up in the best possible manner, at the Columbian Shade Manufactory, No. 104, North Fifth Street, Philadelphia, cheap for cash, or in exchange for Merchandise. As the subscriber devotes the whole of his time to this business, he flatters himself that he can give better satisfaction to his employers than those who are involved in a labyrinth of professions.—Orders from any part of the country executed with fidelity and despatch, by the public's faithful servant, JOHN YATMAN.

Jan 12—6m

CHESNUT WARD HOTEL.

Back of No. 5 South Fourth Street.

JOHN CLULEY takes leave most respectfully to return his grateful thanks for the encouragement he has received in his recent establishment—and to inform his friends and the public, that they can be regularly supplied with A-LA-MODE BEEF SOUP, prepared in the very best manner, every day, (Sunday's excepted,) from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 3 P. M.—SALLADS, &c. &c.

☞ FAMILIES supplied.

Dinners and Suppers at the shortest notice.

N B J. C has excellent rooms for the accommodation of Arbitrators, Clubs, Societies, &c.

nov 10—tf

HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c. to be constantly obtained on modern terms, by country-keepers and others, for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57 Market, third door below Second street.

THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Jan. 12—6m

Mrs. Shallus's Circulating Library,

No. 94, SOUTH THIRD STREET.

MRS. S. informs her friends and the public in general, that she continues her establishment at No. 94 South Third street, where may be had, all the latest English and American publications.

In consequence of the present scarcity of money, all subscriptions commenced after the first of February, 1822, will be at $3 per year, $2 75 for 6 months, and $1 50 per quarter—Payable in advance.

N. B. Catalogues of the Library are just published, in which are included all the works.

feb 23—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon. Yeast, &c. WM. STEVENS,

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.

sept 15—tf

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, No. 28 *North Fifth street*, a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 2 mo 2—tf

JAMES B. WOOD,

42 *SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,*
(Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia,)

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans, and the old Dutch Fans; likewise, Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice, and all other Grain.

CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING UTENSILS, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices.

Orders for Shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb 23—tf

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N. J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

HAT STORE,

NO 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability. oct 27—3

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c. oct 6—tf

REMOVAL.

ROBERT THOMPSON has removed his Establishment from No. 7, North Front Street, to No. 137, WASHINGTON STREET, NEW-YORK, where in future it will be conducted under the firm of

ROBERT THOMPSON & CO.

Who have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool a choice and valuable assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GENUINE (L.) ENGLISH BLISTER, CROWLEY, SHEAR, and BEST REFINED CAST STEEL, which they will sell to Wholesale Dealers on very reasonable terms.

feb. 16—6t*

WM. WALLACE,

No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Has Received of the late Arrivals,

TEN cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and American Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbands, Trimmings, &c

1 case super. black and colored Bombazeens,
1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
3 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes,
1 do. new style Merino pattern Furniture Chintz,
Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers.
An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.
4-4 Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4 English Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.
With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Millinary line. dec 22—tf

FOR SALE,
BY C. P. WAYNE,

At the South-West corner of Fourth and Market streets, Philadelphia,

LOOKING GLASSES,

OF ALL KINDS,

BRASS Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Lamps, Tea and Coffee Pots, Castors, Tea Trays, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Bellows, Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, and a great many other articles for HOUSEKEEPERS, which will be sold cheap for CASH.

At the above Store may be had, an assortment of

DRY GOODS.

feb 9—6t

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just opened, and will be opening every few days, FRESH GOODS of different kinds, which he will sell on the lowest terms, for cash or good paper.

Irish Linen, of 4-4 and 7-8.
Sheetings of various kinds and qualities.
Ginghams, plaid and stripe.
Crapes of Nankin and Canton.
Furniture Chintz, of different kinds, qualities and patterns.
Colicoes, a great variety
Waterloo Shawls, figured and plain, a variety of patterns.
Silks, of different kinds and qualities.
Flannels, red, yellow, white and green.
Red and green Baizes, Tartan Plaids.
Sewing Silks, English, India and Italian.
Diaper, for table and other uses.
Suspenders, of all sizes and qualities.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Pocket and Neck Hdkfs.
Hosiery of different kinds.
Cambric and Book Muslins.
Figured and plain Bombazets.
Ribands, of various kinds and qualities.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves.
Pins by the pack or pound.
Flag, Bandanna and other Hdkfs.
Domestic Muslins, from 12 cents to 50.
Coverlids and Counterpanes of different kinds.
Checks, of different kinds and qualities.
Red Ticking, from 25 cents to 75.
Cloths & Cassimeres, of different kinds, qualities and colours, from 50 cents to $10.
Blankets, from 6-4 to 14-4.
3 and 4-Point Blankets, of superior qualities.

CHEAP CARPETING.

He has also on hand, CARPETING of different kinds and qualities, of Kidderminster, Venitian and Domestic—and will open in a few days some elegant new patterns, with a general assortment of Carpet Bindings.

☞ Orders will be punctually attended to, and goods sent with care. Apply at No. 48 Market street, two doors below Second, and next door to the Washington Museum.

march 9—eo6w JESSE SHARPLESS.

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An important recent Chemical discovery.

THE ladies and gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. This balm will most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow *healthy* and *thick*. J. O. is well aware that many fraudulent and impositious Oils, &c have been imposed on the public, and therefore prejudice will be severe against his discovery, until trial shall convince his patrons that such a thing exists in nature as a certain preventative against the loss of hair. This valuable balm will cause whiskers and beards to grow rapidly. No danger need be apprehended to the human system by the application of this capillary restorative. The public may rest assured that it helps nature, and is perfectly harmless.

Prepared and sold, at $1 a pint, or 50 cents for a half pint bottle, by JOHN OLDRIDGE, No. 35½ South Front street, Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDATION.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that we have, in various cases, used the Balm of Columbia, lately discovered by John Oldridge, of Philadelphia, and have found it highly serviceable not only as a preventative against the falling off of hair, but also as a restorative. We, therefore, feel assured of its excellence, and consider it valuable and well worthy the attention of the public. In testimony whereof, we have added our respective signatures, and given it our warmest recommendation.

Abraham A. Robinson, 55 South Front street.
Cromwell French, 1 Taylor's alley, 8 Front st.
John Fink, Plumb street, between 3d and 4th.
John Cook 35 Penn street. jan 26—tf

JOHN M'CLOUD, 46 Market street,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms. feb 2—tf

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

NO. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. feb 2—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors from Third st directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of Eastern Shoes.

feb 2—tf JOSEPH COGGINS.

From Goodwin's Office.

ON the 12th day of February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. agreeably to the promise of the Manager, the drawing of the first Class of the new series, Union Canal Lottery took place at the Washington Hall, and the numbers drawn as follows, which determined the fate of the whole Lottery in five minutes.

No. 13—3—19—27—29

Drawn from the wheel out of thirty numbers. Having closed the above Lottery to the satisfaction of the public, the second class of the new series, with the following scheme, is offered, and to be drawn in five minutes, positively on the 16th April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Washington Hall.

SCHEME.

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.

1	Prize of	5,000	is	5,000
1		1,500		1,500
1		800		800
3		200		600
4		100		400
250		12		3,000
1500		6		9,000
1760 Prizes				20,300
2300 Blanks				

4060 Tickets, at $5 is 20,300

The prizes in this lottery will be determined by thirty numbers as before.

Whole tickets for sale at $3 50, Halves 2 75, Quarters 1 37½, Eighths 68¾.

Prizes to be subject as usual to 15 per cent.

Grand State Lottery.—10th Class.

Draws on the 16th of April,

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	is	10,000
2		5,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
100		50		5,000
100		20		6,000
6300		6		39,000
7033 Prizes				100,000
12967 Blanks				

20,000 Tickets 5 100000

Prizes payable in 60 days after the conclusion of the Lottery.

Pennsylvania Lottery—2d Class.

SCHEME

1	Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		8,000		8,000
1		5,000		5,000
3		2,000		6,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
Several		100		&c. &c.

Whole Tickets, 7 00 | Quarters, 1 75
Half do. 3 50 | Eighths, 87½
Sixteenths, 44.

The subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal support he has received from his friends and the public in his various concerns as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and begs leave to assure them that every attention shall be paid to trusts reposed; that orders for the various lotteries in different states shall have due attention—and for all prizes drawn in State Lotteries, cash will be instantly paid when drawn. Clubs and companies will be served on the most reasonable terms. Notes, bills and bonds discounted. Money advanced on mortgages—several valuable farms for sale, in Montgomery, Bucks, and other counties, by

Thomas Goodwin,
Lottery and Exchange Broker,

N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets, No. 77.

N. B. A valuable farm, of about one hundred acres, to rent, about 14 miles from the city—Likewise, several houses and lots in the village of Haddington, four miles from Philadelphia.

feb 23—tf

AFTER TO-DAY,

TICKETS in the following Splendid Scheme, which positively draws on the 17th of April next, advance to $6—until that time they may be procured at

FORTUNE'S HOME,
127 CHESNUT STREET,

At the present price of $5,50 each:

Union Canal Lottery—10th Class.

ARCHIBALD M'INTYRE, Manager.

1	Prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
2		5,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
100		50		5,000
300		20		6,000
6500		6		39,000

Also for sale as above, Tickets in the PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, which draws again on Monday, the 18th inst—present price, $7.

SCHEME:

$15,000	8,000
5,000	2,000

1,000, 500, 100, &c.

Tickets and Shares for sale at

P. CANFIELD'S
Pennsylvania State Lottery Office,
No. 127, CHESNUT STREET,

Nearly opposite and between the Post-Office and United States Bank.

The CASH will be paid for all Prizes sold at the above Office, as soon as drawn. Orders, (post paid for tickets or shares, in either or all, of the above Lotteries, thankfully received and promptly attended to—and Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. The *original* of all Share Tickets, sold at the above Office, will be deposited in the hands of the Manager for the security of the Purchaser. march 9—tf

The Novelist's Library, Vol. I.

JUST published, by RICKMAN & HAZZARD, No. 121 Chesnut street, THE NOVELIST'S LIBRARY, Vol. I. containing the *History of Abaijah*, by Mrs. F. Sheridan, with a Biographical Preface, and embellished with a handsome frontispiece. Price to subscribers, 50 cts. per vol. sewed—to non-subscribers, 62½ cts. per vol.

Our friends and the public are respectfully informed, that we intend to publish, in a neat and uniform manner, two editions 32mo. and 8vo. vols. of the most popular tales, among which are, Johnson's Rasselas, Voltaire's Zadig, Almoran and Hamet, Tales of the Castle, Fairy Tales, &c. Each work to be embellished with an elegant frontispiece.

The object in printing two editions, is to offer a choice of two sizes—each will contain the same matter. Some will prefer the 32mo. on account of its being more portable, others the 8vo. for being in fewer volumes. march 2—6w

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woollen and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. feb 2—tf

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street*, between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, at reduced prices. Clocks, Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf